was seminat this builthead, about eight not from an sharboard side.

G. Are the facts stated in your letter to the Judge Advance at this sourt, in regard to the sharge against Captain Gaediner of seer-ing bissuit, true to the best of your two wiedge and belief? A. Taey are true; I would like to applian one remark in that letter, where I state that I submitted that statement to the Colone; I tatended to my that I cuty submitted the anotherson of it.

The witness was then disminsed, and the Judge Advance asked whether the Cutry would wait further for Servant Malature, he mot being in attended.

The witness was then disminsed, and the Jadge Advosate asked whether the C-art would wait further for Sergeant Mointyre, he not being in attendanc?

The Court—If the win-s appear during to day, or betree the hour applicated to morrow for reserving Colonel
Gates' written statement to may be examined.

Colonel Gates submitted the following noise:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court—In my letter of
complaint against Captain Gardier I stated— "Having
learned of some un shranes in the issue of faced on the Ethly
by Captain Gardier, An' it is two to myself it conceiv) to
be permitted to subminimize our ty work thereof in that som
plaint and thus show to this curry work thereof in that som
plaint which states upen questioning the cook of the Killy
by Captain Gardier, and also to prove that part of my complaint which states upen questioning the cook of the Killy
be fully sustained the accusation, which had been made in
the presence of witnesses. If I am desied such testim on
your plaint which states upen questioning the cook of the Killy
by this court, my lester of complaint, however just, must
sensia, unspoven. It is justice only I safe.

The President credered the court to be elected and desired
the Jug ps Advocate to explain again to Olonel Gates that
the charges now under tavenigation against Captain
away a witness called for Colonel Gates that
the charges now under tavenigation against Captain
away a witness called for Colonel Gates. And further,
that the avidence mov offered is not relevant to either of
these charges and would not be legal evidence if it were
melevant, and that the court again decide not to an enmeles with the state of the colonel of the state of
those of the state of the colonel of the color of the

that the court again order to be seen thereupon authorited the following note: see fifter Sergeant Hora to prove that daytain Frederick Lincoln that he would not be wanted att, but if he should he would not for him, &c. saat Hors went vier Lincoln and could not come to Celemel Cales.

Orn, Pecalited, and testified as follows:—Q. Do ything about Captain Gardiner's using any thing about Captain Gardiner's using any seen away Frederick Lincoln from appearing ment? A. No. sir.

Enow maything about Captain recover appearing as a witness? A. No, etc. this stage of the presending Captain Garillaer rose said:—If Colonel Gaiss witnes to grove that I sold erick Liacoin that he was not wasted here, one day he was remaining after the court had adjourned, I it I sold him he would not be wanted until the sext

blossel Gates rose and said that he wished the examinato be continued.

De President said it was unnecessary in the optuion of
Court, but permitted Colonel Gates to propose such
stitues as he wished to ask.

By Colorel Gates:—Did you hear Captain Gardiner
Preferrisk Linschn that he would not be wanted before
Court, but if he should he would sam! for him; and
you are every effort to induce him to one here! Aset him may to Linschn—I mean the colored man that
is like a Merican—' You are not wasted to-day, and
myon are wanted you will se sent for." He did not
that "he would send for him."

Had the court then adjected A. I think it adread soon after; it was less Friday afternsom. I believe.
Did you endeavor to get Lincoln to go and see Col.
se? A I met him is the street, walking with Capt.
diner, and told him Gol Gates wished to see him; he
lied—"711 go," but added that he wished to get to the
tropolitan Hotel first, to see Mr. Mellur; he said he
hid go to Gol. Gates at three o'elock; I tols him it
tited only live minutes of that time; but he went Into
Metropolitan, accompanied by Capi. Gardiner; I saw
a color more, but was unable to get him to go to
Gates hore rose and said that Lincoln had been de-

Scale here rose and said that Lincoln had been de-cattend the court as his witness; that he, (Jol.)) had nothing further, and should leave the court. Gates secondingly left, tenant Van Vosst, recalled at Captain Gardiner's

ideric Lincoln Lune as Thursday.

Gardiner inquired of the Judge Advocate lobesel Gates had made to him any accumulant any other efficer of steeling the biscuit. The rocate answered in the megative.

In then went into, seems session, and adjourned.

Court of General Sessions.

Before His Honor Recorder Thion.

5.—The Court resumed its sitting to day at the loor, and proceeded to traugate public business. Star part of the day was spent in trying Lucien at the felony of forgery. The case has been a very add one, being put off every term since April last.

EMETENCED.

Levens.—A respectable looking man, lately marmed James Blydesbergh, was placed at the barwith stealing four gentlemen's plaid shawls, valled, from the store of Edward Phalon, under the poise Hotel. The defendant did not dury the fithe articles, but contended that the goods were in \$25, which would constitute a peak is receipt the jury, after some deliveration, came to the loss that the goods were not worth \$25, and conse

Property is the First Durve —London Tutts was thee placed at the bar, charged with average forged a note for \$328, purporting to be drawn by A. H. Camp, of Chaulanque county, in this State. The first witness produced for the proceeding was Elia: D Boles, who deposed that he received from Lucies Tutta a note for \$328, purporting to be drawn by A. S. Camp.

haque county, in this State

The first witness produced for the prosecution was

Elia: D Boles, who deposed that he received from Lusten

Tutts are not for \$226, purporting to be drawn by A. S.

Camp

A. H. Camp, being duly swore, deposed that he was a

country merchant for the last thirty years, knew Mr.

Tutts for lwenty years past; the note produced for the

prosecution was a forgery, and not signed by him; the

sadorsement on the back was made by him.

Two other wilnesses were examined for the prosecu
Mon but their testimenty was immaterial.

The case was then opened by the counsel for the de
fance, who stated that so far from its being a case of far
gry, there was none at all on the cart of the defoadant,

who, he would prove owed the defendant a large amount

of money, and not being able oursealently to pay it by

way of compromising the matter, antherized the defen
dant to use his mane and draw upen plaintiff for meney

in small sums from one to three condrad dollars.

John Turis, brother of the defendant, on being duly

sworm for the defence, degocal that the plaintiff, Mr.

Camp, owed aim \$5,00; witesas sand him or a note

given to him by complainant for \$1,994; Camp offered a

distillary of his in Chantsuque county, but witness de

difficed, asying that he would soomer have sash; witness

heard him tell the defendant in case he required money

to use his name, but to do it carefully; the indebteness

of Mr. Camp occurred from his owing money to witness

were the heirs.

John W Porter, proprietor of the late Pearl Street

Bonse, deposed that the complainant and defendant

uncle's estate, to which the defendant and the witness were the heirs.

John W. Porter, proprietor of the late Pearl Street Bouse, deposed that the complainant and defendant bearded at his hotel; beard a conversation in which defendant said that Mr. Camp had given him permission to test his rame if he required mosey, but to be careful of it, and to take up the notes himself.

Mr. Fint deposed that he was the proprietor of the Pearl Street House before it was purchased by the last vitness; how both Camp and Tuffs; heard them speak about raising meany, hat cent not say positively whether Camp gave Tuffs leave to see his name or not; Camp was fres liver, and used to come to the hotel very "tired." The new was then adjourned until the next morning a fen o'clock when the coursel on both sides will sum up the evidence.

Common Pleas.

Before Juige legraham.

James W. L. Gridley as Almer A. Pond.—Action of slander. It appeared that plaintiff was a bookkeeper in the supplement of the defendant, who was proprietor of a hotel. The complaint, set for h that on the 19th of Ostober last defendant said that \$550 was slove out of his house the previous sight, and that plaintiff had got the mass; or knew whose it was Tata accessation, by which plaintiff was rejured in his character, and laid his damages at \$2,000. Defendant set up a dental only, and on attempting to accuoe evidence in justification, the Court correlated its reception, has and has thad not been pleaded when on filling affidavise of surprise by his course, the Court correlated the same off, on payment of \$15.00 courts of the term with leave to apply at special term for permission to amend his answer by setting up a justification, and in such other manner as he may be advised.

Walliamaburg City Intelligence

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A freamn to the employ of the Williamsburg Ferry Company, named Wm. Johnson, was so seriously injured on board the Division avanus ferry boat Comada, about half past 8 o'cleek yesterday morning, that he died soon after being conveyed to the New York Hospital He was engaged ciling the machinery, while the test was hieg in the alip at the foot of South Seventh attreet; the angles was started, and he was esught be twen the consessing red and crash, by which means the right thigh bonesting red and crash, by which means the right thigh bonesting red and crash, by which means the right thigh bonesting red and crash, by which means the right thigh bonesting red and crash by which means the right thigh bonesting red and crash by which means the right thigh possessed was twenty two years of age; recently married, and resided in Grand steet.

BURREN To DEATH.—A little saughter of John Farrell, perding at No 33 South Second street, died yesterday men into from burns received the vening previous, caused by her clothes taking file from the store.

EUTIFY OF SIR.—The gas consumers and others interest at vill hold a mass meeting this evening at the Oleon, at half past seven o'clock, to hear the report of the excentive committee and adopt measures to head off the gas monopoly. Great indignation is felt by many on assents of the rown stringerst measures adopted by the company of setting off the supply from those who have desired a debastion from their bills.

The loop pending suit of the Presbyterian Church of States against the Federal Street Church (Unitarian) for the property held by said church, is assigned for trial on the Stith instant, before Judge Signlow, of the Same

INTERESTING AND CURIOUS POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

The Approaching Election in New Hampshire.

Antecedents of Some of the Politicians of that State.

Senator Douglas on the Attacks on the Nebraska Bill.

Another Anti-Nebraska Meeting in Beston. do.,

ALBANY, Feb. 22, 1854. Interesting Political History—Let the Past Speak for the Present—Gen. Pierce's Free Soilism—New Humpshire Politics—Van Burenism, &c. &c.

Hampshire Politics—Van Burenism, &c. &c.

It seems to me that that portion of our democratic friends who feel agrieved at the free soil proclivities and action of President Pierce's administration, are not fully aware of his "antecedents" on the slavery question, and do not, therefore, give him the proper credit for consistency in that respect. Though not a resident of that State I happen to know semething about the local politics of New Hampshire during the Wilmot provise activation, and I have evidence to the Wilmot provise agitation, and I have evidence to prove that its democracy, headed by General Pierce and his coadjutors, acted in perfect unison and ac-cordance with the Van Buren baraburners, Wilmot provisoists, and free soilers of New York, in 1846, 47, and '48. Although General Pierce was, when in Con-gress, as sound as Mr. Van Buren then was on the lavery question, he, like Mr. V. B. and the New Hampshire democrats, turned Wilmot provisoists in 1846. Instead, therefore, of being faithless to the democratic party of the country, he has been true to himself and his free soil friends of New England and

New York since his accession to the Presidency.

The political records of New Hampshire will show
the following facts:—That the New Hampshire Senators in Congress—Messrs. Hale and Atherton—re-peatedly voted for the Wilmot Proviso, and so did the New Hampshire delegation in the House. The democratic Legislature of the State passed resolutions n favor of the provise, and so did the State Convention which made the nominations for 1847; and this action of the democratic Senators and Representa-tives in Congress, State Legislature and State Contwentien, was applauded and cebeed by the local democratic conventions, and by the democratic press of the State generally. Franklin Pierce, with Gen. Peaselee and others, stumped the State in that contest, in support of the Wilmot proviso candidates for Governor, Congress, and the State Legislature. The great game on the part of the democratic leaders then seemed to be to out agitate Hale—to beat him in abusing the Southern slave holders—and thus take the free soil wind out of his sails, for their own use. I regret that I have not at hand all the records that exist—and they are legion—in proof of these statements; but still I happen to have by me abundant evidence of their truth. In a number of the Vermont Putriot, (a free soil democratic paper,) of Ju-

mont Public, (a free soil democratic paper.) of July 26, 1849, I find the following:—

THE NEW HAMPSHIME DEMOCRACY.—FORWARD?

We give the following report and resolves of the democraty of New Hampshire in reply to the report and resolves of Virginia and Missouri on the subject of alavery:—

The democratic member: had before resolved meanimously that it was the duty of Ungress, at this time, to prohibit slavery in the Territories by positive enactment, and the resolution in favor of the abolition of sisvery in the district of Columbia, was a step forward. We sear that the resolution and faulty discussed and pused by a large majority, and finally went through the Legislature unasticously.

This is the action of the New Hampshire democracy—a party which, after reaping the consequences of an evacous of the question of freedom, had the courage and act to term around anddenly and gromoness decidedly sad distinctly in favor of the Wilmoi previso, and to trumph upon the designation.

The cermittee consciled their report by recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That oppead to every form of oppression, the peops of New Hampshire have ever viewed with deep regret the existence of alavery in the Usion: that while they have atead(asily supported all sections in their constitutional rights, they have not only lamented its existence as a social evil, but regarded it as franget with tanger to the peops and we fare of the action.

2. Resolved, That wails in periods of existement, the opponents of slavery have resorted to measures which we have thought it our duty to oppone and sensars, on the other hand, slave holding communities in many pertins of this sone(ever) have resorted to measures which we have thought it our duty to oppone and sensars, on the other hand, slave holding communities in many pertins of this confederacy have resorted to measures to measure the sone of the sone of the confederacy have engaged in excitement. y 26, 1849, I find the following:-

clawsholding, as well as the free portion of this Unionwhile we will not willingly consent that wrong be done to
asy member of the glotious sociedaracy to which we betoog, we are firmly and unalterably opposed to the extension of alayery over any portion of American soil now
free.

5. Reserved, That the American Union is strongly based
upon the affections of an overwhelming majority of the
American people—that we trust that it will outlive for
ages the threats with which facations assatis it—that in
hour of pril, stout hearts and strong arms will be
usedy in every corner of our land to defend it—and that
it will long contines here a proud ark of freedom, firm
as deaduring, the time tried model after which shall be
fashfound those free institutions which are here after to
bestion their incalcular is blessings upon the whole word:

6. Reserved, That, in our opision, Obegress has the conrituational power to abolish stavery and the slave trade
in the D strict of Columbia, and our Senators be teade
in the D strict of Columbia, and our Senators be teade
in the D strict of Columbia, and our Senators be teade
in the D strict of Columbia, and our Senators be teade
in the D strict of Columbia, and our Senators be teade
in the D strict of Columbia, and our Senators be teade
in the D strict of Columbia, and our Senators be tosttructured and our representatives requested to take all constitutions in measures to accomplish that object.

The Albany Atlas, the leading Van Buren organ
of New York, in rejoicing over this action of the
democratic Legislature of New Hampshire, and itis an interest the select commit as to whom was
referred the resolutions of Vegitis and Missouri, on the
subject of alayery, have made a report exposing the viaalling elaracta. Of the pretension of those States, repulling them as unworthy the con-ideration of freemen,
and conclusing with resolutions of heating the viaalling elaracta. Of the pretension of those States, repulling them as unworthy the sen-ideration of freemen,
and co

"Tast it was no resconsedation, as a freed of the ad ministration, to be a friend of the Wilmot proviso."

From this it will be seen that the democracy of New Hampshire, in State Convention assembled, with Franklin Pierce lying low as their candidate for the Presidency, sent their delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore with the Van Buren Baffalo platform on his back!

The fedlowing is also taken from the Albany Atlas, the New York free soil organ, and it comprises a very emohatic summary of the Wilmot proviso action of the democracy of New Hampshire:

NEW HAMP-HIRE AND THE QUASTION OF PREE SOIL. The Albany Argus, aided by the whig journals, labors had to prove that the recent democracy is interprint as well-min joined in friendly alliance with them for the growthion of Silas Wright. It is as false to truth now as it then was to honor graditude, or decency.

We quoted the other day the resolution of the State Convention of October last in favor of the Wilmot proviso. The Rockingham Councillor Clatrict Convention approved and passed the same resolution. Sente districts Nos. I and 2, 6, 7 and 8, adopted the principle of the proviso. The Rockingham Councillor Clatrict Convention approved and passed the same resolution. Sente districts Nos. I and 2, 6, 7 and 8, adopted the principle of the proviso. The Rockingham Councillor Clatrict Convention approved and passed the same resolution. Sente districts Nos. I and 2, 6, 7 and 8, adopted the principle of the proviso, it has been proviso, it has been provised in the state of the proviso in the support hereful for a proviso the proviso. The several counties the same resolution was taken up, or, as in hemmack, the declaration made, following the words of the proviso leaft, that "natiber slavery nor incoluntary servinde ought ever to exist is territory here at each proviso, the district, consequence of the proviso, which emanated from the democratic press through the State Convention, the district, consequence of their leaders pointed to an antagonated to the s

y Argust.

On on the side of freedom, and against the whige he conservatives, by one of their old fashioned majurities.
Le it strange that the whigs grumble, or that the conservatives fa sify?

The same paper also published the following:—

The same paper also published the following:—
IN THE NAW MAPPHIED LIBERLATURE, JUNE 28, 1849.
Resolved that is our belief Congress has the essativational power to probibit the introduction of slavery into any Territory now free, and that we are in favor of the use at this time of that pewer.

I have also before me a copy of the New Hampshire Patriot of March 4, 1847, the last number beford the election of that year. From that paper I cut the following:—

EBSOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE DEMOGRATIC MERTING

Resolved, That we cordially approve the votes of our delegates in Congress in favor of the Wilmet proviso, so called, and are heartily in favor of restricting and ourtailing the institution of Southern slavery under any circumstance, whenever and wherever we may constitutionally art.

art. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC MERTING Resolved, That we fully approve of the Wilmot provise to the three million appropriation bill, and we will sue tain James H. Johnson in his vote on that bill, and elect him triumphantly next March as a representative to Concress.

And in an editorial article the Patriot says:-

And in an editerial article the Patriot says:—

A GREAT LIE COMING.

We have it from undoubted authority that the alled leaders are preparing to publish, after our papers are est, a grees and meastrons lie to deserve the people. Trey will sate that they have information from Washington that the Seante have rejected the Wilmot provise—that Mr Atherion voted against it, and that our representatives all voted to conceur with the Seante is rejecting it. They have already (Taneday) got this great lie ready for the press, and they will scatter it all over the State as awn as our papers are off and when it is too late to contradict the season of the parts of the same number of the Patriot gives the substance of a conversation at a political meeting, including the season of the patriot gives the substance of a conversation at a political meeting, included the season of the patriot gives the substance of a conversation at a political meeting, included the season of the patriot gives the substance of a conversation at a political meeting, included the season of the patriot gives the substance of a conversation at a political meeting, included the patriot gives the substance of a conversation at a political meeting, included the patriot gives the substance of a conversation at a political meeting, included the patriot gives the substance of a conversation at a political meeting, included the patriot gives the substance of a conversation and the patriot gives the substance of a conversation and the patriot gives the substance of a conversation and the patriot gives the substance of a conversation and the patriot gives the substance of a conversation and the patriot gives the substance of a conversation and the patriot gives the substance of a conversation and the patriot gives the substance of a conversation and the patriot gives the substance of a conversation and the patriot gives the substance of a conversation and the patriot gives the substance and the patriot gives the substance and the patriot gives the patriot give

ad democratic candidate for Cengrass, from which I cut the following:—

Mr. Harmon—are you in favor of the right of petition?

Gen. Pasaxus—I am, in its most enlarged and extended sames.

Mr. H.—Are you in favor of the addition of any more slave territory to the United States?

Gen P.—30 far from being in favor of any mea measure, I am ceofedly and most strongly oposed to it; and so are the democratic party of this State as the resolutions adopted at the various conventions recently held by them elearly abow.

Such was the position of the democracy of New Hampshire upon the Wilmot provise question—a position, it will be seen, as free soilish at that of the rankest Van Burenites or barnburners of New York. And where at this time was Franklin Pierco—he who, as the democratic papers of New Hampshire told us during the Presidential campaigs, had always been the acknowledged leader of the democratic party of the State, and the author or advisor of its creeds and platforms, and most important political movements? Why, he was one of the stump speakers for the free soil demograts, for the Wilmot proviso candidates for Congress and the State Legislature in the campaign of 1846-47. In proof of this, I cut the following items from the same number of the New Hampshire Patriot from which I have before quoted, of March 4, 1847.

BRIKEAT COUNTY.—An excellent meeting was held at Meredith Bridge last Farreday, which was addressed by Hoa F. Flerce.

MENDIMACK COUNTY.—The principal meeting that has been held in this county, was at Franklin Pierce and others will address the citizens of Hookset, on Saturday evening, March 6, at 6% o'clock, at the Twm House.

Who can doubt that in some of the sump speeches, General Pierce then made in favor of the Wilmot proviso candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, he untered the anti-slavery sentiments ascribed to him by Mr. Fogg during the last presidential campaign.

Suck, sir, was the course of the New Hampshire democrate of the South, were strenously urging upon the democrate of

leading article of the Patriot of May 16, 1850:—

THE COMPAGNIES.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Sente, that the Committee of Tuirsen have reported their plan for the settlement of the questions are ving out of and consected with claw-ry and the Engiteries. Their scheme of compromise is jus, what our very intelligent correspondent has hereto ore precised; it would be It provides for the admission of Califersia with ner present soundaries and constitution—the formation of Territorial governments for New Mexice and Cush, without the Wilmot provise—and the extinguishment of the claim of Texas to all territory north of latitude 31 day, by paying her a large sum of somey, all in one bill. This bill is in fact the compromise, she other bills reported by the committee are to be acted us now by them safes. Texas to all territory sorth of artitude 37 dag. by paying her a large sum of somey, all in one bill. This bill is in fact the somptomine; the other bills reported by the committee are to be acted up to by themelres. We need not repeat that we do not segrors of this successful the do not believe than no adjectment of the question. We do not believe than no adjectment of the question. They desire the addissin of California, the establishment of superiority governments over the Territories, and the adjectment of the Texas boundary, all of which are provised for by this plan. But they also desire to have slavery archival from the Territories by positive enactment. We go for this, and our members of Congress will go for it, as long as there is a reasonable prospect of securing it.

Here we have Mr. Pierces's own cheriabed organ, as late as 1850, opposing the compromise measures of Gen. Cass and the Committee of Thirteen, and insisting upon Congress putting the main plank of the Buffalo platform into all the Territorial bills, in the shape of the Wilmot proviso. We are told by this organ of Mr. Pierce, that it did not approve of this compromise mode of a setting the slavery agitation—that the people of New Hampshire will not approve it; that "they desirs to have slavery excluded from the Territories by positive enactment," (i. c. the Wilmot proviso); that "we, (Mr. Pierce's organ,) go for it," and "our members of Congress will go for it," and "our members of Congress will go for it," and "our members of Congress will go for it," and "our members of Congress will go for it," and "our members of Congress will go for it," and "our members of Congress will go for it," and "our members of Congress will go for it," and "our members of congress will go for it," and "our members of congress will go for it," and "our members of congress will go for it," and "our members of congress will go for it," and "our members of congress will go for it, and the national or our promise democration of the Granite State, thinking it wiser

Concord, N. H., Feb. 21, 1854. New Hampshire Election—Its Character—The Sena tors—The Position of the New Hampshire Demo-cracy on the Slavery Question—Labors of Messes. Norris, Wall ams, Hibbard, Katredge and Mor-

cracy on the Slavery Question—Labors of Mesars.

Norrie, Will ams, Hibbard, Katredge and Morrison, in support of the Wilmot Proviso—Proviso
Resolves in 1847, 1848, 1849 and 1850—Mr.
Ayer's Position—The Views of Gen. Pierce—Of
the New Hampshire Patriot—Gen. Pierce an
Adviser and Approver of the Massachusetts Coulition—His Abolition Speeches—His Endeavor
to Secure the Electoral Vote of Massachusetts.

The election in this State will take place three
weeks from to day. It is so customary to call every
election that is held the most important that ever
was decided, or about to be so, that I hesitate to
claim for ours a character of more than ordinary
consequence. In one sense, however, I think it will
be admitted that the New Hampshire election is important—I mean from its connection with and bearing upen national politics. This intimacy between
our State politics and those of the nation arises from
two causes. In the first place, the State is that to
which the President belongs, and hence a more than
common interest attaches to its action, when the
public mind is so excited, especially on the Nobranka
bill. Secondly, in consequence of the death of Mr.
Atherten, in the election of members of the Legislature the people will in reality decide the choice of
two members of the United States Senate, namely,
one to take the place now held through executive ap-

nointment by Gov. Williams, and the term of which does not empire until 1858, and the ether to succeed to Mr. Nogris, whose term chance in 1855, and therefore to nerve through the second half of President Picree's term, and through the whole of the term of the next with Fresident. For I, presente that are resemble person doubts that our President will have a whig successor. If a whig should fail to be eccled in 1856, it will not be everially democratic President that New Englandhas eres had, 'to quote afavorite expression to the part of 'the only democratic President that New Englandhas eres had, 'to quote afavorite expression to the part of the Senatorial question until next week, when it will be more convenient to treat it at length, and devote my present letter to as short an account as the subject will admit of the relations that the democracy of New Hampshire have suctianed to the question of lawery, as one having special interest at this time, when a special that the democracy of New Hampshire have suctianed to the President's flushies slavery is at this moment in more vigerous existence on the banks of the Merrimo than on taose of the Potomac. I mean African slavery, for there can be as doubt that a special of alavery exists here that Virginia would not tolerate for one day. Everyllip here is rampani, and there is not a member that the president what Napoleon said an ambassed or his should de to an Emperse of China, were suck an act of reversace necessary to carry a diplomatic point.

To listen to tale President's organs and monthly in the such as a such as a subditisation, free solitan, and will have a subditisation, free solitan, and abuiltionists, and contrasting such conduct with their way now changed that he did not act from the work of the subjects of the provision in the North, and monthly have the subject of the provision in the North, and monthly have a subditisation, which resident places and the will have the work of the subject of the provision in the North, and monthly have the subject of the provision of the democraty of the subject of the

reems of New Hamp hire and vote against them? I bould like to set the first nam who will sphome to his considerate and say, I voted against them? I should like the set the first nam who will sphome to his prompting on which our gover I have the work of the prompting of the prom

In 1850, the year of the compromises, the following resolution was passed by the New Hampshire in gresolution was passed by the New Hampshire in the Inverse or implied, to suffer the interview of the Resolved, That the people of this State are wound by no compact, express or implied, to suffer the interview all alterably opposed to the erection of any Territory without its probabition by positive les.

Thus it appears, from these facts—the authonticity of which is beyond all question, as every intelligent man in New Hampshire will readily admit—1. That the democrate of New Hampshire were among the first to give party and official sanction to the Wilmot proviso. 2. That every democratic meanser of the proviso pears before the free soil party, as such, had an existence. 3. That one democratic Senator owes his place to his efficient support of provisoism, and that it is proposed to elect another for the same reason, with the full sanction of President Pierce.

4. That the proviso resolutions introduced into and passed unanimously by the Legislature of New Hampshire, is 1849, were the work of a gentleman who has since been appointed to the collecteriph of Portsmouth, much to the disgust of the national democrats. 5. That Governor Diamoor, who on one occasion signed these resolutions, received a high foreign appointment. 6. That Mr. Ayer signed such resolutions twice, and was the chief member of Legislature which unanimously passed them, he being the boson friend of President Pierce. 7. That the New Hampshire Patros, the chief organ of the admiristration in New England approved of all these abolition proceedings, and declared, in 1849, that the Northern democracy never had and nover would approve of that monintervention doctrine on which it is now proposed to establish the government of Nebraska.

That the democrats of New Hampshire, in going so far in the abolition direction, had reason for believing that they were expressing the views of General Pierce, is sufficiently apparent from his speech in reply to the prov

CANTON, Stark Co., Ohio, Feb 20, 1854. Meeting on the Nebraska Question.

The annexed is a reliable statement of the proings of a Nebraska and Kansas meeting held in this town on the 18th inst., and may be taken as a sample of the numerous efforts of the kind in this region of

Ohio. In accordance with previous notice given in the three papers published in this place, and by posting up large and flaming handbills at every corner o our streets and other public places in town, that the Hon. D. K. Cartter and Samuel Lahm, ex-members

The Kansas Nebraska Question.

The Kansas Nebraska Question.

LETER PROM SERATOR LOUGLAS.

[Form the Corcord, N. H., Pawiot, (Gen. Pierce's home organ) Feo. 22]

Washington, Fab. 16, 1854.

Sir.—I am under obligation by you for your paper, which has come to hand regularly from the commencement of the session. I saw with pleasure that you took abois sand in favor of the Nebraska sill and spoke in favorable terms of it y speech in the tupport. If this you did no more than what might have been reasonably expected from a sound democratic paper. The hill next upon and proposes to carry into fine the great runds upon which our republican institutions are predicted to establish institutions for its people, nor to deprive them of the right of determining for homesaves what kind of domestic institutions they are years as institutions are predicted institutions they are years as institutions are predicted for the territories are as institutions are predicted institutions they are people, nor to deprive them of the right of determining for homesaves what kind of domestic institutions they never have. It presupposes that the people of the Territories are as institutions are greated as a favorable they are, it is to be fartificries are as institutions of greating a Territorial government we acknowledge that the people of the Territory oversit to be rested into a distinct political organisation, said to be Territorial legis active appetry to Tegleslate for themselves. New let it be borne in mind that every shoult be travered. The solitation is white men were concurred. They are willing to allow the people to legislate for the server prehibit of the capacity of the people to govern themselves, so far as white men were concurred. They are willing to allow the people to the far reasonably be expected the people of a ferritorial prevention and wife, narrat and only make an advanta, and greater capacity of the people of produces the people of the Territories is people to the far of the high man than for the white man? Not the late in the common of the late is

of self-government, ought to be nevrolited to quinto their domestic conserns in their own with its but justice to you to remark that the titule is question, although appearing under the torial sead, has the sign at has ead of a which would disase that it was not written by the editor, but was fushed as a communication. Turting that such may the care, and that you will promptly rindicate your by exposing the fraud and its author, I will quote a gis paragraph as a spectuan of the whole article, who intales inconnectsable proof that the writer is as eas to the bull and to the great principle involved in it. to its friends, and that he has assumed the garb fiendship in order to destroy, by fatal admissions, yes stems and microprosentations, what he could not complish by direct opposition over his own signature—The Nebrasky bill, if is shall pass both houses of Congru

promises.

It is a say acquises which a lagality be drawn from the promises of fully in the face analyte mean without the presentitive of evacion, in this: Shall classery be revied and re-stabilished in Nebrasian and Kanasas? And as a necessary consequence, in this: shall expend the propositions which deregain that political preparatement in the Sanate of the United States which they have lost by the mere propositions which deregain that political preparatement in the Sanate of the United States which they have lost by the mere propositions which derechern man must meet meet an object in doing so. We all know that the object is to invite the attention of the render expectally to nessage thus characteristic that the effect of the Nebrasia bill will be "unnersito ably to revive and re-establish slavery over that whole region! The second is, that "the repeal of the Missouri compromise revives and re-establishes slavery be mill the renalist gentiney of the Coulsians purchases." It is that the whole question involved in the results in the stable of the Nebrasia bill is, "Shall slavery be revived not re-established in Nebrasia and Kanasa?"

Now, Mr. Evitor, did you not know when you read the proof of this article, that each of these passage thus tallided contains a wissed and unspardonable slander scalant every friend and anaporter of the bill, whether he as a Northern or Stathers man? Do you not know the be bluthern men dony the constitution, but their own on his property our passer represent these grailements of the statement of the third of the members of the United States Senate, the writer of the article in question in violate not only the constitution, but their own on his provided to show the kindness of his heart and the particle than those whom the swapper, your passer represent these grailements of the small provides the surface of the heart and contains a wind a statement that it was not only the logal affect, but the object of the Nebrasia have the surface of the bill.

That the exceptivities and extreme

our sirects and other public places in town, that the
Hon. D. K. Cartter and Samuel Lahm, ex-members
of Coagress, and others, would address the people, at
the court house, on the subject of the bill introduced
into the U. S. Samate by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, for the purpose of establishing governments in
the Te. ritories of Nebraska and Kannas, the court
house was, at the appointed time, filled with citizens
of all parties.

Hon. Summel Lahm and B. F. Leiter, Eq., adSchnetter Emerity in opposition to, and Louis
Gen. Lahm said he was no bill.
Gen. Lahm said he was no bill.
Gen. Lahm said he was no bill.
He Nicholson letter, but that he was no less decided in the opposition to Senator Douglas bill.
B. F. Leiter, Eq., expressed himself in favor of
the compromises of 1820 and 1850, but that he would
him is "voice and soul," oppose the admission into
this Union of any other State the constitution of five seel Seastors and mambers of Congress in
tending their addresses to this State, appealing to
the compromise of 1850; appoke of the apparent insincently and demangousism of the abolition
of the seel Seastors and mambers of Congress in
tending their addresses to this State, appealing to
the people to adhere to the compromises of 1820 and 1850, when pure seed of the compromise of 1850 and nullity, proclaimed team
is seven for the meeting was, that the people for the proposition to the compromise of 1850 and important feature of that compromise of 1850 and important feature of that compromise of 1850 and illity, proclaimed team
is seven for the meeting was, that the people for the proposition of the selfself- self- addresses to the State, appealing to
the relative to the meeting was, that the people of New Hamphiris left fees to decide in
the ordinary that the constitution of the selfself- self- addresses the off- the people of the meeting was, that the people of the selfself- self- addresses to the State, appealing to
the relative that the self- selfself- self- self- self- self- selfself- self-

virtue of the same prisciple which embled New York, New Jersey and Penusylvanis to exclude slavery from their limits, and establish free institutions for themselves?

Hot, sir, I fear I have already made this letter too leag. If so, my apology therefor is to be formd in the great memoriance of the subject, and my earnest desire that me howest mind be missed with regard to the provisions of the bill, or the principles involved in it. Every intelligent wan knows that it is a matter of no practical impersave, so far as the question of slavery as concerned. The cry of the extension of slavery has been raised for more party purposes by the sholition confe leretse and disappeinted office seekers. All cacdid men who understant the subject admit that the laws of climate and production, and of physical geography, (to use the language of one of New England's greatest statesame,) have excluded slavery from that country. This as admitted by Mr. Everett in his speech values the bill; and because slavery could not to their, he appealed to the Southers Senat my not to invist upon applying the provisions of the Unah hi I to Nebrasha, who a they would derive no advantages from it. The same admission and appeal were made by Mr. Shutth of Conn. In his speech against the bill. To day, Mr. Badger of North Carolins replied to these appeals, by the distinct declaration that he and his Stutters friends to they insisted upon that a swarp would go there—that the dames and productions were not adapted to clave labor; but they insisted upon it as a scatter of principle almost his declaration that he and his Stutters friends to show the principle upon it as a well as a matter of principle almost his declaration that the state of principle almost his declaration and productions were not adapted to else labor; but they insisted upon the provisions of the democracy of New Hadder democration party, as well as the country, have a deep insistence of the proper and the provision of the provision of the provision of the provision of the provision

I have the honor to be, very respects
Your ob't servant, S. A. I.
Hon. CYRUS BARTON.

ANTI-NEBRARKA MUSTING IN DETROITS.

At the anti-Nebraska meeting held in Detroit on the 18th inst. the following resolutions were passed:

Besolved, That the constitution of the United States resignised involuniary servite as as a domestic and local institution existing under States have. It was not of the meeting in the state of the same o